FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1897.

AILY, per Month.......so so DAILY, per Year 6 00 BUNDAY, per Year...... 2 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year 6 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month TO Postage to foreign countries added.

THE SCK, New York City.

PARIS-Riosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Ktosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ion wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

One Standard! One Currency!

In spite of Secretary Gage's evasive and non-committal speech at the Chamber of Commerce dinner on Tuesday evening, the ssertion is made, on behalf of the Admin-Istration, that it will press through Congress, as soon as possible, a bill forbidding the use for any purpose but the redemption of Government notes, of the Treasury gold reserve held against the notes, and also forbidding the reissue of redeemed notes except against deposits of gold.

This is wise and good, as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. Provision also should be made against an increased lasue of notes, to circulate as money, by the national banks. Otherwise, the banks could, under the proposed bill, turn into the Treasury all the Government notes they now hold, and as many more as they could get, draw out the gold for them, lock up that gold in their vaults, and then issue their own circulating notes nearly to the amount of the Government notes redeemed. The Government notes would thus gradually be withdrawn from circulation and mational bank currency would replace it.

There is no pressing need, just at this moment, for any legislation whatever in regard to the currency. The Treasury is amply supplied with gold, and nobody entertains any doubt of its ability, for a year to come, to redeem with ease all the Government notes that may be presented to it for redemption. In fact, its trouble is that the people want to deposit gold with it and take out notes beyond its power to supply them. Only the future need be considered, and in providing for the future the aim should steadily be to substitute for bank notes Government notes only, backed by an adequate gold reserve and redeemable in gold on demand.

Let us have one standard, namely, gold, and one currency, composed of Government gold coin and Government paper redeemable in gold, with silver for subsidiary use!

Our Rejoinder to Spain.

It was a crafty stroke on the part of Premier Sagasta to accuse Americans of aiding the revolt in Cuba, in his reply to Gen. WOODFORD'S proposal to help restore peace there. It forced our Government to meet the charge by showing that its duties under international law had been fully discharged; and this has been a diversion from the real question, which relates to the prospect of ending the war.

Yet all that Spain accomplished by this stroke is to gain a little time. Our Government, in its rejoinder, could show that its various outlays for patrol work and for special officers to prevent violations of the neutrality laws, have amounted to millions. It can and will show that it has gone beyond its obligations in order to satisfy Spain, sending its officers and its cruisers hither and thither even on wild rumors of the Spanish agents.

Undoubtedly, too, the chief source of the aid derived by the patriot cause is through the importation of arms, ammunition, and other supplies; and that is for Spain to check by her own patrol, just as we had to check a like source of supplies for the Conzederacy, in the civil war, by our blockades of Southern ports. Spain makes an almost total failure in this part of her work, and then complains of us. The proximity of our coast to Cuba and the ease with which supplies are landed on its shores are elements of weakness inevitable in her attempts to hold the island. The really unlawful enterprises, namely, hostile expeditions, and not mere shipments of arms as merchandise, have been not only very few, but we may challenge Spain to show lack of due diligence to prevent them.

While this has necessarily been the subfect of our present reply to Spain, the main question again comes up as to how much longer we are to maintain a costly patrol, and to see our commerce with Cuba ruined. The wisest policy for Spain is to seek peace at once on the basis of Cuban independence, and our Government will help her to reach that result in a way to bring her both honor and profit.

Seals and Reciprocity.

According to a despatch from Montreal, It is practically impossible to bring about the proposed modus vivendi, whereby pelagic seal hunting and the killing of seals on the Pribylov Islands was to be suspended for one year, beginning Jan. 1, 1898. An agreement on the part of the Canadian Ministers to that effect would have to be sanctioned, we are told, by the Ottawa Parliament, which is not expected to meet before the third week in January, so that the departure of the Canadian seal hunters

could not be prevented in time. With regard to the permanent agreement to put an end forever, or at least for a long period, to pelagic seal hunting, which the representatives of our Government will try to effect, it is announced at Ottawa that Canada will not assent to it unless substantial concessions are made by us with respect to reciprocity, naval legislation, and the Atlantic fisheries. It may as well be understood once for all by Canadians that, while we have no intention of paying an exorbitant price therefor, and that is precisely what we should do if we agreed to any kind of reciprocity that Canada can offer.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is estopped by his public declarations on both sides of the Atlantic from discriminating against British commodities in favor of the manufactures of the United States. The Liberal party, of which he is the head, has receded far from the position which it was formerly inclined to take in the matter of commercial union, and which it definitely assumed when unrestricted reciprocity was advocated by Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. Under a regime of unrestricted reciprocity, the products of our factories would have entered Canada duty free, whereas duties would have been imposed on similar wares we should have been able to undersell not only the native Canadian manufacturers

but outside competitors also, and should greater influence in shaping the party practically have monopolised the demand of the Dominion for manufactured articles,

That was, undoubtedly, a plausible proposal, so long as attention was concentrated only on one side of it. When we turned, however, from the question as to what Canadians would give, to the equally important inquiry, what would they gain? it was recognized that they would get much the better of the bargain. For while United States manufactures would gain access to the market afforded by 5,000,000 people, Canadian raw products would gain access to the market provided by nearly 70,000,-000 people.

The more these figures were examined, the clearer it became to American citizens that, if the Canadian provinces had in view such a disproportion of benefits, if they wished, in other words, to acquire all the commercial privileges pertaining to States within our Union, they ought themselves to apply for admission to the Union, and thus assume the responsibilities inseparable

from such high privileges. While, however, the American people repelled the idea of unrestricted reciprocity, on the ground that it was a bargain too one-sided, they have never denied that, in that proposal, the Canadian Liberals offered everything in their power short of political absorption in our confederation. They offered to discriminate against British commodities, which would have involved the commercial divorce of the Dominion from the mother country. Nor is it impossible that, as some advocates of unrestricted reciprocity asserted, the effect of such a discrimination would have been to cause British statesmen to regard Canadian professions of loyalty with cynical indifference, and that the Dominion might have been invited to go in peace, had it eventually shown an inclination to renounce its connection with the British Crown. That prospect, at any rate, was the lure held up to us at the time when unrestricted reciprocity was mooted. We declined to be beguiled by it, or to concede in advance to the Canadians solid and disproportionate advantages in return for the distant chance of annexation.

The kind of reciprocity now offered by Sir WILFRID LAURIER falls very far short of that proposed by Sir RICHARD CART-WRIGHT. Canadian raw products, it should be remembered, would have no cause to fear outside competition in our market, because, with the exception of wool, we import no similar products from transmarine countries. When, therefore, Sir WILFRID LAURIER requests us to admit Canadian products at rates so much lower than those prescribed in the Dingley act that they can be sold here at a profit, he practically asks us to give Canadians a monopoly of our market as against outside competitors, besides enabling them to compete with our own producers of raw products.

What does Sir WILFRID proffer in return ? American manufactures shall be admitted into the Dominion at rates 25 per cent. lower than those imposed by the existing Canadian tariff. What good would that do us! British manufactures would be admitted on precisely the same grounds, and, as labor is cheaper in Great Britain, the British manufacturer would be able to undersell us as regards the great majority of articles. It is, therefore, a derisory consideration which is offered to us by Sir WIL-FRID LAURIER in exchange for a most valuable concession.

Better suffer the last seal to die at the hands of Canadian pelagic hunters than to permit ourselves to be entrapped into assent to any form of reciprocity that Canada is willing to propose.

New York and the Democratic Party. The very frank declaration by Mr. CROKER that he recognizes Senator MURPHY as the leader of the Democracy of this State is merely an authoritative announcement of a fact which was made manifest in the late

campaign. The course of the Democratic State Committee and of Tammany Hall in that campaign and in all the preparations for it indicated very plainly that it is their policy to keep the Democratic organization of New York in cordial harmony with the Democratic party as a whole. Justice PARKER, the candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, announced promptly after his nomination that he had voted for Mr. BRYAN last year. In the spring, Manhattan Club gold Democrats were sanguine that they could secure the nomination by Tammany Hall of a candidate for Mayor who would be representative of their opposition to the Chicago platform. Like Justice PARKER, however, Judge VAN WYCK had remained faithful to his party last year, and except for that circumstance he would not have been nominated for Mayor and could not have been elected. Tammany, however, evaded the Chicago platform, though it put up a Bryan candidate for the concillation of the Bryanized Democracy, and it made its campaign on "local issues," the Citizens' Union assisting it to return to power on them.

Senator HILL's square and bold opposition to the Chicago platform on the floor of the convention itself and his silence in the campaign of last year do not commend him as an agent in carrying out the schemes of Democratic harmony, which Mr. CROKER and his associates have in hand. They regard strict Democratic regularity last year as the prime requisite for leadership in the party, and consequently Senator HILL is excluded as disqualified. First of all, the leader must be agreeable to the straightout Bryan Democrats, who make up the great bulk of the party in the State, and who control it absolutely in the Union as a whole and will dominate the National Convention of 1900, according to all present appearances. Senator MURPHY was prevented by illness from attending the Chicago Convention, but ter Schwerin. afterward he accepted its platform and ticket as regularly and indisputably Demowe certainly wish to see the scals preserved, cratic. Thus he is without the disqualification for leadership which bars Senator HILL under the scheme of Democratic harmonizing adopted by Mr. CROKER and apparently by the run of the party man-

agers in the State. It may be assumed, however, that the real Democratic leader will not be Senator | the case that looks queer is that on MURPHY, but Mr. CROKER himself. By his appeal and new trial the sentence wielding the enormous political power of the Greater New York, Mr. CROKER will have a far more influential place in the Democratic party of the State than ever before, and, if so disposed, it is reasonable to | day, with \$5,000 for every day of detention infer that he can make himself its master after the notification, seems a very high easily and mould its policy with reference to both State and national issues. It is also obvious from the course of Tammany Hall in the late campaign and of the Democratic State Committee, which acted in unison Imported from Great Britain and other with it, that that policy will be to bring European countries. In such circumstances, | the New York Democracy in fraternal relations with the party generally, as a loval division, in order that it may wield the

policy of the national council in 1900.

It is this which makes the Tammany victory in New York three weeks ago so important and so significant. Undoubtedly that impressive triumph tends to give Tammany an even greater and larger power in the Democratic party than it ever before held. Its fraternity with the Bryanized Democracy is cordially celebrated throughout the Union and its title to peculiar distinction in the party everywhere recognized. Instead of an opposing and resisting delegation from New York like that in the Democratic Convention at Chicago last year, a delegation in 1900 which will accept without protest the platform and candidates is now assured.

Undoubtedly, if Senator MURPHY and Mr. CROKER could have their way in determining the Democratic policy in the next election for President, without any restrictions, they would pursue toward the Chicago platform of last year a course of evasion of its radical currency features somewhat similar to that adopted by them in the late New York campaign. That is, they would wish and try to temper the currency policy of the Democratic party so as to make it as unobjectionable to oldfashioned New York Democrats, in the form of its expression, as might be consistent with the necessity of keeping together the party as a whole. The Tammany platform indicated that radicalism touching the authority of the Supreme Court, "trusts and monopolies," and in the more specifically socialistic features of the national policy, will not provoke its opposition, but may rather be encouraged by it, even to a greater extreme, with a view to getting rid of the prominence of the silver issue. It will not attempt the useless task of resisting the overwhelming Bryan Democracy undertaken at Chicago last year by Senator HILL and Mr. WHIT-NEY. That new Democracy has assured and made more absolute its dominance in the States generally since the election of 1896, and it will be resistless in the convention of 1900.

With such harmony prevailing, the New York delegation might have more influence in moulding the declaration of policy by the convention than if there was such a division of sentiment as was manifested at Chicago last year, which served only to intensify the determination of the majority to steer the party in its own way without reference to the protesting minor ity. That is, the New York delegates in 1900 might do more by sympathetic conciliation than their predecessors in 1896 did by strenuous opposition.

The changes that may be made in the Democratic currency policy in 1900, if any shall be made, will be determined, however, by events yet to occur, by the situation and condition of trade and agriculture in the intervening years and at that time, but that, whatever it is, it will be a rad-He proposes that, after a certain interval, ical policy is not doubtful. Strong as Tammany may be, it will not be powerful enough to check the inevitable tendency of the Democratic party to radicalism generally; and during the next two years the extreme reached in the Chicago platform is likely to be extended still further.

That the Democratic party of the future will be a distinctively radical party seems

Wasteful Expenditure for the City's Printing.

It is announced that Mr. JAMES B. LYON of Albany, the State Printer, has acquired an interest in the business of the Martin B. Brown Printing Company of this city, which has the contract for printing the official journal known as the City Record. "The City Record," we are also told,

"will be greatly increased in size after Jan. 1, and the contract for printing is expected to be very valuable."

This means that somebody is going to make large profits out of the publication of this municipal advertising sheet. Those profits, of course, will come out of the ockets of the taxpavers.

When the City Record was originally stablished, the argument in favor of publishing such a journal at the expense of the municipality was that the city would save the profits which then went to the various newspapers in which the corporation advertisements were published, and which were denominated the corporation papers. The statute prescribes that "all notices required by law or ordinance to be published in corporation papers shall be inserted at the public expense only in the City Record, and publication therein shall be a sufficient compliance with any law or ordinance requiring the publication of such matters or notices;" but it permits the municipal authorities to insert in the daily or weekly newspapers here brief advertisements calling attention to public contracts to be awarded or bonds to be sold, and referring the reader to the City Record for further information on the subject.

It is difficult to perceive how the city has gained anything by this arrangement, if the authorities make a contract for the printing of their official journal which yields such large profits to the contractor as to induce competition from Albany for the job.

There are strong indications that most of the money spent in maintaining the City Record is a wasteful expenditure. Public notices and advertisements intended for the people should be printed in newspapers that the people voluntarily buy, and not in a journal which lives only by taxation.

Herr Lueders and Hayti.

Our latest despatches from Berlin Indicate that Germany's affair with China eclipses in importance her trouble with Havtl, and, further, that her demands upon President Tiresias Augustin Simon Sam may have been moderated since they were so pompously presented in person by Minis-

If, as is now said, Germany asks only a suitable indemnity for Herr LUEDERS, and none for her own injured dignity, the matter should be easily arranged. LUEDERS was sentenced to a month's imprisonment on the charge of assaulting the police while they were making an arrest at his house, Such an offence is punishable at Berlin as at Port au Prince. The element in was made a year, with \$500 fine Still, he was actually released before he had been held a month, so that Count SCHWERIN's demand of \$1,000 in gold per rate of personal compensation. One ac count says he was imprisoned twenty-three days before the notice and six days after it, which would apparently net him, at Count Schwerin's prices, about \$53,000. On these terms LUEDERS would find his experience highly profitable.

she does Chins, with a naval demonstra tion. Our Minister, Mr. Powell, who advised President Sam to let LUEDERS go, has intimated, it is said, that Hayti was not so far wrong as the German story declares.

Widows and Pensions

The most striking recommendation made by the Commissioner of Pensions is the one for the passage of a law providing that no pension shall be granted to the widow of any soldier who shall bereafter marry.

Even now the widow of a soldier pen sioned under the famous disability act of June 27, 1890, is not entitled to a pension, unless she was married to him before the passage of that act : but there is no restriction upon the widows of soldiers pensioned

under the general laws. Secretary Bliss approves the Commissioner's recommendation on the ground that "a woman who marries a soldier now (thirtytwo years since peace was declared) takes him for better or for worse; she was not his wife during the war, experienced none of the hardships, deprivations, and anxieties incident to the life of a wife of a sol dier, and should not, therefore, be placed

on the rolls as such." The point is very interesting. The proposal of the Commissioner and the Secretary will be opposed on the ground that pensions have been granted to the widows of the veterans of the war of the Revolution and of the war of 1812, no matter how late in life these veterans married. On the other hand it may be argued that the extraordinary number of the civil war pensioners justifies a new rule regarding them. In the Interior Department's report for 1894 we find that "nine widows and three daughters of veterans of the Revolution constitute the pension roll for that war," and now Secretary BLISS reports that, on June 30 last, "there were sixteen widows and daughters of Revolutionary soldiers, seven survivors of the war of 1812, and 281 widows of soldiers of that war."

In view of the time elapsed since the close of the Revolutionary war, and also of the vastly greater number of soldiers of the civil war, we should think that some of those who may hereafter marry aged Union soldiers will be drawing pensions well along toward the year 2000.

Sleepy Burke and Red Chris.

Some of the most eminent, skilful, dexterous, alert, and daring of Chicago's cracksmen, sandbaggers, highwaymen, second floor men," burglars, and maskers are temporarily absent from that town enjoying Thanksgiving in interior Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota. To their absence is due the present Chicago craze for petty crimes. There were eleven hold-ups on Tuesday and a number of petty larcenies, the repetition of which is certain to deprive Chicago criminals of a good share of their reprehensible but hard-carned fame.

The holding up, for instance, of Dr. Kocu, a Chicago physician, for the sum of thirteen cents is a despicable violation of all the criminal traditions of the city by the lake. The sandbagging of a Mendotta man on Belleplaine avenue for a package of cigarettes on Monday was another evidence of the decadence of Chicago professional criminals. It is on this account, perhaps, that Chief of Police KIPLEY, as a telegram published in THE SUN stated, has "issued a peremptory warning to the inspectors of the various districts that unless the alarming epidemic of hold-ups is checked there will be a wholesale discharge of policemen."

The fact of the matter is that a number of the larger Chicago criminals appear, as we have said, to be out of town. There is an old saying, that when the cat's away the rodents will amuse themselves, and in the absence of the big Chicago criminals the minor criminals, the apprentice criminals, the understudy criminals of that town, are bringing its professional cracksmen into unmerited disrepute by their dastardly attempt to secure small sums of money and articles of value and de luxe by ing marriage. It is surely felonious methods which are proper only to more serious crimes.

As an illustration of the condition of affairs which is causing so much solicitude to the Chicago local authorities, we may recall the case of Sleepy BURKE and Red CHRIS. Those distinguished Chicagoans are wanted, as the police phrase is, for robbery, a wholesale robbery. They were at last accounts in the Crookston jail in Minnesota, and it is announced with all serlousness that the sentence of Red CHRIS is to be commuted so as to permit his return to Chicago." Whether the same lenity is to be shown to Sleepy BURKE is not stated; but, presumably, joint offenders are to be treated alike.

When Sleepy BURKE gets back, and when Sandbag PHIL returns from Sedalia Mo. and Levee MARY returns from Treator, there will be an end, for a time at least, to those insignificant, petty larceny crimes which have brought dishonor, dismay, and humiliation upon the real professional criminals of the city of Chicago, and have provoked the threat of the police authorities of that town to visit reprisal upon the delinquent policemen responsible for the continuance of such infractions of the laws of Illinois during the absence of the big criminals.

It seems almost incredible that a man held up and "covered by revolvers," in true Chicago style on Ogden avenue, was let go for less than \$5. In another case a victim was permitted to retain, even after he had disclosed it to the sandbaggers, a diamond pin and a seal ring, contrary to all the unwritten laws of Chicago criminals. Red CHRIS and Sleepy BURKE cannot get back any too soon.

JOHN G. WOOLEY is said to have the most compilet vocabulary of English words at his tongue's command of any man in the United States.—Forgices but Mistaken Contemporary.

No word will be said here, or should be said elsewhere, in diminution of the vocabulary which Mr. WOOLEY has at his tongue's command. Shepherd of words, his flock spreads far, with trailing feet. But is Wooley fatter in words than our own JIM REYNOLDS, our own

A cheering and most sublime word comes from the Hon, MILTON PARK of Texas, Chairman of the National Organization Committee of the Middle-of-the-Road Populists. "We are opposed to fusion with anybody or anything, says Milton Pank, who is fresh from confer ence with such men as JACOB COXEY of Obio and ARE STEINBERGER of Kansas. Against everybody and everything the Hon. MILTON PARK and his few but remarkably fit brethrer show one glorious front of fight. They are the raving remnant.

Various cold-blooded persons have allowed themselves to wonder at the apparent enthusiasm of the Missourians for hearing the Hon, WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN lecture on "Bimetallism from an Economic Standpoint." Why should "bimetallism," whether seen from an economic or a Bryanic standpoint, pull the Mis sourians from presumably happy homes, where But the main point is that Germany they have enough to eat and enough to read, and shows no signs of trying to bully Hayti, as

been revealed. After the Nebraska peripatetic sed to burn, the audience takes him to a botel and feeds upon "an old-fashioned Democratic 'possum supper." No wonder Georgia and other States are anxious to preserve the possum. He is a missionary of bimetallism. He is the partner of Mr. BRYAN.

Why is Mexico, Mo., the hub and sacred centre of the silver wheel? Why does the latest and the earliest news of the silver world come from Mexico, Mo. ! Why does the pulse of argentine aspiration throb in louder beats at Mexico, Mo., than anywhere else! Nobody knows. So hath it been; so be it. Probably more has been done in Mexico, Mo., for human ity and against the Money Power than in all other parts and parcels of the world. Mexico, Mo., has just got a letter from the Hon, Jon Sibley, the plutocratic pillar of some peo-ple's hope in Pennsylvania. "Frankly I admit," writes Silver Sinley, "that if nominated on a ticket with Mr. BRYAN, with a platform that espected the head, the heart, and the conscience of the great plain people of our nation. I should esteem it a most profound honor." Upon what other platform could SILVER JOE be nominated ! He has money in his pockets, and not less than 16 hearta within his bosom. He deserves to be nom-inated for Vice-President, if Mr. BRYAN can be persuaded to take first place.

Thanks should be said in all the Mugrump congregations in honor of the Civic Federation of Chicago. The Civic Federation of Chicago has done a deed of might in behalf of the holy privileges of Mugwumpia. By the good offices of the Civic Federation of Chicago a national civic federation of primary election reormers will be held here in January, probably in the blue room of Good Government Club C Mr. MEASLEY, the Secretary of the Federation, is ready to meet other primary reformer wherever and whenever they can be found in this town. Secondary reform has falled. The time has come to make the primaries responsive to the will of the folks who won't go to them.

Enward Everett Hale says that 600 words are all that are necessary for purposes of communication in any language.—Utica Press.

The theory of Mr. HALE's census of the neces sities of speech seems to be that words are used for the purpose of communication between two or more persons. By the slightest study of the orations of Mr. SETH Low and some other renowned speakers, Mr. Hall will learn that the main purpose of language is to express the Ego: and the Ego doesn't care a rap for the other fellow. And in most conversation one talks; the other is talked to or at.

The Cuban Situation.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sie. What a pity that before giving out his views upon the Cuban situation, and expressing his perfect confidence in the ability of Spain to end the war and that of the planters to collect a full sugar crop, the Marquis of Apeztiguia could not first have been able to read the same edition of THE SUN, which contains two distinct refutations of

Sun, which contains two distinct refutations or his statements.

In the first place, he declares that Blanco has 150,000 well-seasoned troops at his command on the island, Gen. Blanco's own official statement is that but 89,000 men remain. Is Apextiguia better informed on this subject than the Captain-General of Cuba.

Secondly, he says that there is not the slightest doubt of the planters being able to gather a full sugar crop. Will he still continue to so believe, after reading in The Sun the news of the burning of all the sugar cape on the large estate

filiate, after reading in The Sun the news of the burning of all the sugar cane on the large estate Portugalete, near Havana, owned by one of the most prominent members of his own party, as well as the burning of that of many others, and also the proclamation by Gomez that not one plantation shall grind which does not pay heavy tribute to the insurgents! Perhaps the Marquis will so far overcome the "haughty and touchy Spanish pride" as to also pay this tribute.

CUBA LIBRE. POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 22.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We medical mer ned to the words "human female" in our books that they would not excite the least sur prise, no matter where we met them. An "inhuman female" is, on the contrary, something much more remarkable.

ideals may differ; but to most of us they are built on a substratum of tenderness and love; of that "senti nent" which some one has said " is of the sentimen tal order." No matter how they may vary with the individual, the ideals can always be resolved into

some such simple and stable elements. It is then with sorrow and surprise that I read it our paper a few days since, under heading "Girl Vivisectionists," some comments on those won

are taking a course of study at Ithaca. It may be well that these females, who spend their time and ingenuity in hunting and dissecting, usually while still alive, the small, helpless animals which come within their reach, are not contemplatthe case, as they would probably materialize into wives and mothers who would not scruple to get rid of an uncongenial husband or a troublesoms child by means of toxic germs injected in the best and most

scientific manner. Yet, if these budding women do not marry what will they do? Many will doubtless become teachers, and, in so far away hidden rural districts, will teach the girls

and boys of our country physiology, accompanied by demonstrations on living subjects, furnished for that purpose by public-spirited scholars, who, as not long ago in our own State, have stolen the pets from homes where they were cared for and held dear.

Perhaps I am old-fashioned; but such proceedings as those recounted in your article seem to me dis-

The young society "buds" are far more human than the masculine female doctors who devote their time to vivisecting living animals.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.

Santa Claus Forever!

To the Editor of The Sux-Sir: A movement appears to have been started to do away with our e teemed contemporary, the ancient and honorable Santa Claus. I am one of those who have had great satisfaction in The Sun's brave and poetical defence of the children's patron saint. It occurs to me to send you some lines copied out of an old book that I have come across on my library shelf, a book of verses written by the late Rev. Ralph Hoyt, and published in this city in 1861. The lines occur is "Echoes of Memory and Emotion." I quote but single stanza as sustaining your own argument for the reality of Santa Claus. Here it is :

Beyond the ocean, many a mile, And many years ago. There lived a wonderful, queer old man In a wonderful house of snow; And every little boy and girl,

As Christmas times arrive. No doubt will be very glad to hear The old man is still alive. MEW YORK, Nov. 23.

F. T. He Wants an Army of Maif a Million

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir : Mr. J. A. Goulde Chairman of Memorial Committee G. A. R. of New York, says in Tue Sun of the 21st inst. "that the veterans of the late war could be used to fill the breach in the seacoast forts. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York could furnish 50,000 veterans under 60 capable of doing efficient duty in handling the guns of the seacoast batteries," and a lot more nonsense of the same tenor. monsense of the same tenor.

Without question the spirit of the veteran is willing, but it is only necessary to look over the Grand Army parades to see how weak is the flesh of these willing and patriotle spirits. No army surgeon would dare the assertion that he could find 50,000 sound men in the entire number of veterans in the three States mentioned.

States mentioned.

No such delusion should be tolerated for one moment. The veterans are passing away, many to their long rest, a few, let us hope, to a green old age, where they will be free from war's slarms.

This country needs to day a standing army of half a million men, trained solders of all arms, and a navy to match. This would insure us greater respect for Government both at home and abroad.

New York, Nov. 23.

LUKA. DA CUSHA.

A Three-Hundred-Mile Trolley-Perhaps.

From the Rathway Age. Right of way is being secured and subsidies are expected to be voted for an electric rallway enterprise, the ambitious character of which is indicated by its name, the Michigan, Indiana and St. Louis Electric Ratiroad, and by the length of the proposed lin which is about 300 miles. Of course a trolley road of such length through a country filled with parallel ity, but if rural communities can be persuaded to vote subsidies enough, that need not trouble the pro-

Its Use Discovered. From the Chicago Dally Tribune. "What is the use of the vermiform appendix?"
asked the terdher of the class in physiology.
"The vermiform appendix," promptly answered
Tommy Tucker, "is useful to keep things out of."

DANIEL WEBSTER'S DOCTRINE.

Inhumanity a Ground of Intervention. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! When the new Ministry of Spain recalled the butcher Weyler from Cubs and appointed Gen. Blanco in his place, we were assured that the Spanish Government had inaugurated a new policy, and that henceforth the war in Cuba was to be conducted according to the rules of civilized warfare. The release of the Competitor prisoners, though a tardy recognition of the rights of American citizens, expressly guaranteed by treaty, was received by our people with satisfaction as an evidence of the disposition of the Sagasta Ministry to repudiate the original out- art of the chemist, and her eyes were glistening rage and to abide for the future by the estab-

lished principles of law and humanity. But this feeling of satisfaction has been rudely dispelled by more recent developments. It is now stated that, while Gen. Blanco remains in Havans, issuing proclamations of amnesty and concession, the command of the army in the field has been committed to Gen. Pando, a soldier of the Weyler pattern; and already we begin to hear the old stories of Spanish cruelty In THE SUN of Monday last I find the following in a despatch from Havans, dated Nov. 20:

A Cuban hospital near Artemisa, Pinar del Rio province, has been raided by the Spanish, and twenty sick patriots, women and children murdered.

The treatment of the pacificos by the Spanish soldiers and police is as cruel as in the days of Weyler. The Chief of Police of Matanzas tortured sev eral pacifico women and children yesterday because they begged in the streets. The mortality in Matangas by starvation is increasing.

In 1842, during the Texan revolution, the Mexican Government was accused of treatment toward the Santa Fé prisoners which was then denominated cruel, but which was mercy itself compared to the outrages perpetrated in Cuba now. Daniel Webster was then Secretary of State. Among the Santa Fé prisoners were some of our citizens, but Webster did not confine himself to protesting in their behalf. This is the message he sent to Mexico: Although the rights or the safety of none of their

own citizens were concerned, yet if in a war waged between two neighboring States the killing, ensiaving, or cruelly treating of prisoners should be in dulged, the United States would feel it their duly as well as their right to remonstrate and to interfere gainst such a departure from the principles of humanity and civilization. These principles are common principles, essential alike to the welfare of all nations, and in the preservation of which all nations have therefore rights and inter ests. But their duty to interfere becomes impera tive in cases affecting their own citizens. It is therefore that the Government of the United States protests against the hardships and cruelties to which the Santa Fé prisoners have been subjected. It protests against this treatment in the name o umanity and the law of nations-in the name of all Christian States-in the name and spirit of the age—in the name of all republics—in the name of liberty herself, enfeebled and dishonored by all cruelty and all excess—in the name of and for the nonor of this whole hemisphere.

It protests emphatically and earnestly against practices belonging only to barbarous people in barbarous times. By the well-established rules of national law, prisoners of war are not to be treated harshly, unles power; for he should remember that they are men and unfortunate. When an enemy is conquered and submits, a great soul forgets all resentment and is entirely filled with compassion for him. This is the humane language of the law of nations, and this is the sentiment of high honor among men.

The law of war forbids the wounding, killing, or mpressment into the troops of the country, or the enslaving or otherwise maltreating of prisoners of war, unless they have been guilty of some grave crime; and from the obligation of this law no civilized State can discharge itself. Every nation, being received at her own request into the circle of civilized governments, must understand that she not only attains rights of sovereignty and the dignity of the strict and faithful observance of all those principles, laws and usages which have obtained currency among civilized States, and which have for their object the mitigation of the miseries of war. No com tional character in modern times without submitting to all the duties which that character imposes.

Here is a precedent that Secretary Sherman may follow with honor to the country and credit to himself. Mr. Webster was a profound jurist as well as a great statesman, and the doctrine laid down in this despatch is recognized by all authorities on international law. The United States Supreme Court affirmed it in the prize cases, in which it said:

The laws of war, as established among nations have their foundation in reason, and all tend to nitigate the crucities and misery produced by the scourge of war. Hence the parties to a civil war conceds to each other belligerent rights. They exchange prisoners and adopt the other courtesies and rules common to public or national wars. A civil war, says Vattel, breaks the bonds of society and government, or at least suspends their force and effect. It produces in the nation two independent parties, who consider each other as enemies and acknowledge no common judge. Those two parties, therefore, must necessarily be considered as constituting, at least for a time, two separate bodies. two distinct societies. Having no common superior to judge between them, they stand in precisely the same predicament as two nations whe contest and have recourse to arms. This being the case, it is very evident that the common laws of war -those maxims of humanity, moderation and honorought to be observed by both parties in every civil war. Should the sovereign conceive he has a right to hang up his prisoners as rebels, the opposite party will make reprisal, &c.; the war will become cruel, horrible, and every day more destructive to the aution.

Spain's experience with Cuba has proved a mournful illustration of Vattel's statement. WASHINGTON, Nov. 25. J. S. TUCKER.

The War on the Cigarette

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have followed with much amusement the discussion in THE Str that followed the publication of Mr. Garrison's re-marks before the Medico-Legal Society. Apparently the anti-cigarette force is demoralized. Their argu-

1. Cigarettes are injurious because they contain substances other than tobacco. This the Medico-Legal essay disproved. 2. No. They do not contain anything but tobacco

and that is worse than optum or rum. This is what S. It's the way you smoke them. This is what a correspondent in to-day's Sun claims.

The attack resembles the famous old argument in re the thefs of a copper kettle. Said the accused:
"First. I never saw the kettle. Secondly. I returned it the day after I borrowed it. Thirdly, the darned old thing was no good anyhow. It had a hole in it, and I could not use it."

W. A. Haling.
New York, Nov. 24.

The Exigencies of New Jersey Journalism. From the Little Falls Gazette B. W. Furbeck.....L.

W. Furbeck. Local Editor
The recent marriage of Mr. R. W. Furbeck, or the disability of the mail between Little Falls and Pasale, forces us to go to press without our usual dom ton of news from Little Palls. -PUBLISHER.

Reasonable Objection. From the Indianapolis Journal "Hepperton says he won't marry any one but a "I hope he won't marry mine."

> I promised them a rainstorm And it never rained a jot: Then prophesied a hailstorm And the sun was piping hot. I told them snow was coming

The Weather Prophet's Woos.

Then I wrote of frosts and blizzards And both of them fell through. I promised April showers And December came instead; Then I said it would be cloudy

And the sky was summer blue:

And the sky was clear and red. So now I take of guesses An armful, hit or mles; A little bit of that, and

A little bit of this. I shake them in a bottle. Promise wind, and snow and rain.
Fogs, and clouds and clearing weather In a manner brief and plain.

In this way I'm sure to hit 'em, Whiche'er way the wind may blow, And next day I calmly tell 'em, "Certainly! I told you so." H. S. Bansus. BASILY DONE.

How a Bicycle Girl Got Rid of an Annoying

From the Detroit Tribune. She was young and pretty and alone. Her bicycle costume was neat, trim, and becoming, and mounted upon a wheel she floated along over the smooth paths and roads, the cynosus of many admiring masculine eyes and perhaps the envy of many feminine. She was enjoying the pleasures of an afternoon spin on Bella Isle. The exercise had tinted her cheeks with a pink glow of the kind that nover saw the inside of a drug store, and that always will baffle the with the exhibaration of health.

She was riding up Central avenue and had reached a point about midway between the Casino and the Zoo, when she met with an annovance that ladies riding alone are frequently subjected to, but which this young woman disposed of in a most refreshing and novel manner. The annoyance manifested itself in the form of a dudish young man of the masher species. He rode a bleycle, wore golf hose, a pink shirt, had his hair parted accurately in the middle, and was possessed of assurance largely in excess of his stock of common sense.

"Beg pardon," said he, riding alongside, and lifting his cap with a smile that was intended to be perfectly irresistible. "but haven't we met before!

She answered him by throwing him a look that would have withered anything less fresh, and moved over to the further side of the avenue, Nothing abashed, he followed suit, and with another bow and smile that was as Chesterficidian as a mounted bleycle will bermit, said:

"I hope I am not intruding, but—"

"You are intruding, sir. I do not know you and do not wish to talk to you."

"Well, if you don't know me, let us get acquainted. You know—"

Slackening her speed, she had suddenly dismounted, and, leaning over her wheel, began to carefully examine one of the pedals. He was off his machine in an instant.

"Allow me to assist you." said he, quickly selving the opportunity presented.

She said nothing, but releasing her wheel to him took his to hold, while he went down on his mercows, with his face to the ground, than she defitir extracted a hairpin from her Fedora and quickly inserted the point into the rear tire of his wheel. If y the time he had discovered there was absolutely nothing wrong with the pedal and that it was working as smoothly as mechanical skill and bicycle oil could make it, the hairpin was resting inoffensively in the proper place.

As she whirled merrily out the avenue. She was riding up Central avenue and had reached a point about midway between the

could make it, the harpin was resting monea-sively in its proper place.

As she whirled merrily out the avenue a would-be masher stood by his bicycle with a tire as flat as the proverbial paneake. What his emotions were as she faded from view among the trees will never be known, but it was with crest-fallen countenance that he slowly wheeled his machine over to the bicycle tent for repairs.

Once an Adopted Indian, Always Onc. From the Kansas City Times.

CHELSEA, I. T., Nov. 21.—A decision has just been handed down by the St. Louis Court of Appeals depriving white adopted citizens of the Cherokee Nation any right to ever reclaim citizenship in the United States. The decision is said to also affect the other of the five civilized tribes. There are in the Territory about 10,000 white adopted citizens.

Many white men marry Indians, however, and do not become adopted into the tribe. This is where they want to impres upon the world they do not marry the Indian maidens for a right in the landonly. When a white man is married into the tribe he must take the regulation oath, swearing to support no other Government save the Cherokee. Many Indians who have become disgusted with the corruptness of their own government have, however, taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and are no longer citizens under the Indian laws, but they are not deprived of their rights to share in the land and moneys.

A white man in order to marry according to

moneys.

A white man in order to marry according to the Cherokee law must have a petition, signed by ten Indians, stating his good moral character, and also a certificate of the same from the County Clerk of the county in the State in which he last resided. One must also have been a resident of the Nation six months prior to the marriage. In this day very few are married in accordance with the Cherokee law.

From the Youth's Companion.

Teachers in the public schools of a large city hear many stories, some of them amusing, some of them pathetic. A voung woman who teaches in a kindergarten in Boston, upon learning that one of her little puplis was sick, went to visit her.

The teacher had been to Katie's home before, and so had no difficulty in finding the two little rooms at the top of a tenement house where Katie and her mother lived. The mother was absent, and Katie, well wrapped up, was sitting up in bed.

After the usual inquiries and condolences, the teacher noticed that the little girl seemed to speak with some difficulty, and said:

"Katie, I am going to examine your lungs."

"Yes'm," responded the cuild dutifully, and Miss C. began to loosen the child's waist. After removing it, she found layer after layer of flannel, which she unfastened with some difficulty. Satisfying herself that there was no danger of pneumonia, she began to replace the child's dress, when Katie began to cry.

"My mother'll be awful mad atyou when she gets home and finds what you've done."

"Why, Katie, what have I done!"

"You've unfastened all my flannels, and ma had just got me sewed up for the winter." From the Youth's Companion.

Real Dow as a Fire Chief.

From the Youth's Companion. When the late Neal Dow was a young man, he was Chief of the Volunteer Fire Department of Portland, Me. His activity in temperance reform made him unpopular with the liquor sellers, and they tried to get him removed.

At a hearing on the matter, one witness testifed that Mr. Dow was arbitary and reckless of the lives of the men. By way of illustration, he said that he was ordered by the Chief to take the pipe which he was holding into a place where he refused to go, telling the Chief that no man could live there.

On cross-examination he was asked:

"What did Mr. Dow do then if"

"Snatched the pipe from my hands, and tell me to clear out."

"What else!"

"He took it into the fire himsel!"

"At that point the case against the Chief brake When the late Neal Dow was a young

At that point the case against the Chief broke

Wild Geese Came Aboard.

From the Louisville Evening Post. From the Loutsville Evening Post.

On her down trip on Green River, Saturday night, near Cromwell, the ateamer Gayoso ran into a flock of wild geese, and the electric lights so dazed them that they flew toward the boat, striking the forecastle and chimneys and getting tangled in the guy ropes. There was great excitement among the bassengers and crew, each trying his best to "catch a goose." In the exciting struggle, which lasted but a few moments, they succeeded in capturing three out of the number. They were placed in a coop and the next day the passengers were treated to a sumptuous wild goose dinner.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Bishop Walsh, Anglican Bishop of Ossory, who as a curate baptized Charles Stewart Parnell, has resigned from his see.

An Aberdeen jam and pickle manufacturer has be queathed \$2,500,000 for foreign missions, chiefly in Moravia, Italy, and China.

Tomatoes have been grafted upon potatoes by a French experimenter, whose hybrid plant produces tubers underground and tomatoes above. Ernest Daudet, the less famous brother of Alphones Daudet, but a much more prolific writer of povels.

a candidate for the late Duc d'Aumale's seat in the French Academy. Kangaroos are being exterminated in Australia nearly as fast as the scale in the Behring Sea. Oneensland slone 288,658 kangaroos and 522,658 wallables were destroyed last year. Kangaroo tails

for soup are being shipped to London by the ton. Mr. John Payne, the translator of the "Arabian Sights," has completed a metrical translation of all of Omar Khayyam's quairain, nearly 100 in number, which will be printed for the Virion Society. Threequarters of the work has never been turned inte

English before. M Ostris, who recently restored Joséphine's Malmaison, has turned over 100,000 francs to the Parls press syndicate to be used as a prize for the most seritorious work exhibited at the exhibition of 1900, judged from an artistic, industrial, or humanitarian

Heldelberg students who study chemistry or physics are obliged by the university to insure themselves against accidents in the laboratories. The payment of 3 marks entities them to receive 2,000 marks in case of permanent disability, provided the experiments that cause the injury are carried on under the supervision of the instructors.

Salmon fishing has been very poor on the river Spey this season, owing it seems, to the whiskey refuse from the distill res on the banks. Anders assert that the refuse kills or drives away the ilse, while the distillers say that the salmon is hungry for it and thrive on it. For either cause, however, the salmon will no longer touch the flies.

Cantillation, described as " a development of recitation with accompanying music," has been adver-tised in London by a some at the concert hall where Mr. Efrangean Davies, assisted by the inventor, was trying it for the first time on the British public. lummy figure, made to look like the cantillator and having on its breast a derisive placard, was placed on the platform near the slage door, whereupon the performers stopped till it was removed and then lectured the sudience on managers.